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(54) **AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Each of first and second multi-plate clutches comprises a clutch outer cylinder portion provided to be coaxial with the input shaft and connected with a first or second rotational element, a clutch inner cylinder portion provided to be coaxial with an input shaft, plural clutch plates provided between these cylinder portions to slide in an axial direction of the input shaft within the clutch outer or inner cylinder portion, and a clutch piston provided to slide in the axial direction and press the clutch plates for connecting the clutch outer cylinder portion with the clutch inner cylinder portion. The clutch outer and inner cylinder portions of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches are provided in the axial direction, and there is provided a support wall portion that is connected with the input shaft and supports the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the multi-plate clutches.

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 475/146;
192/48.611, 48.8, 85.25

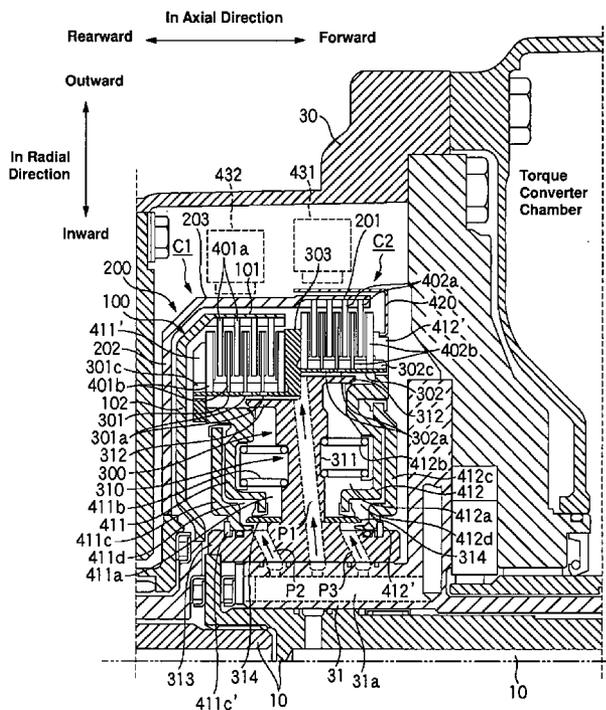
See application file for complete search history.

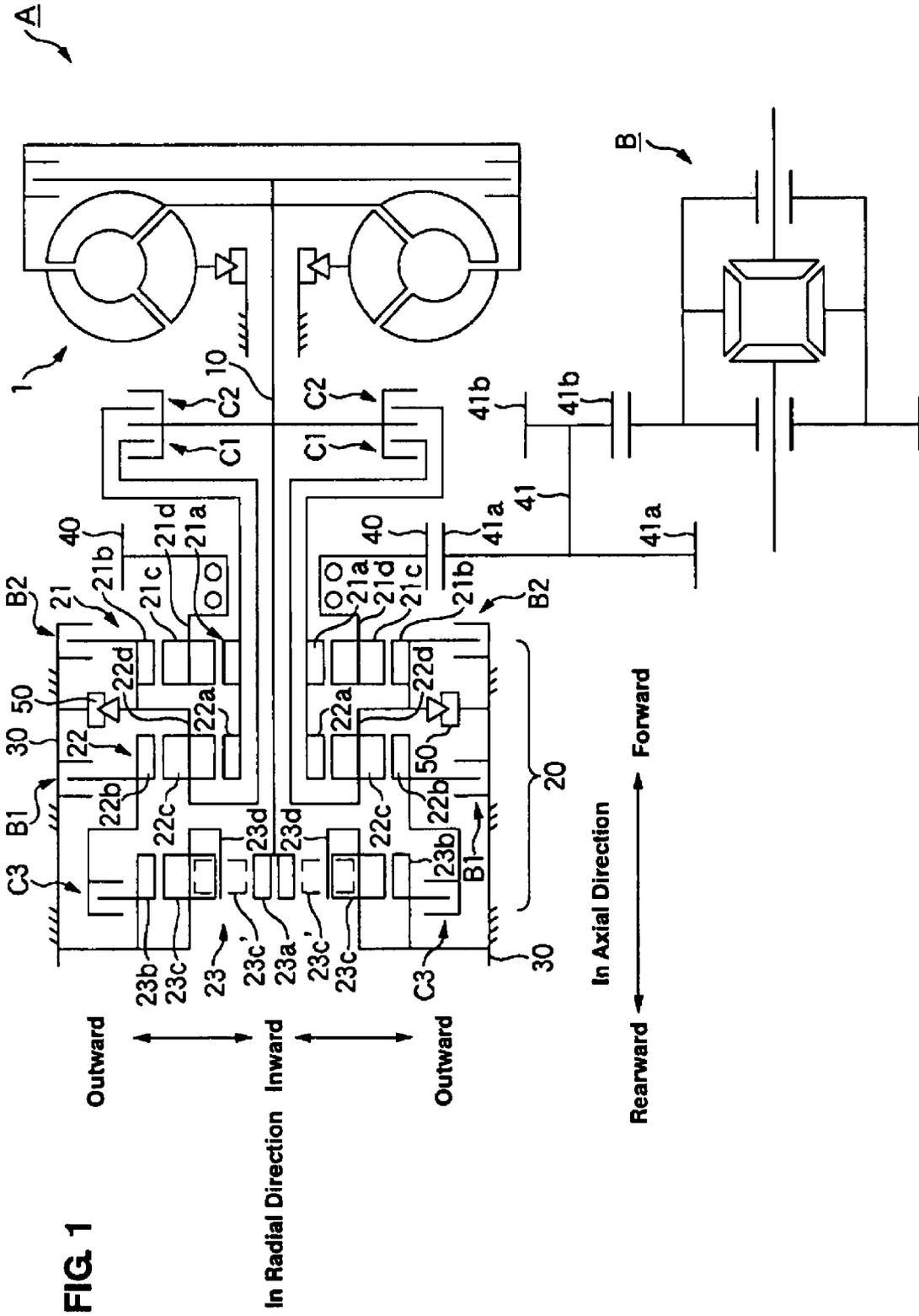
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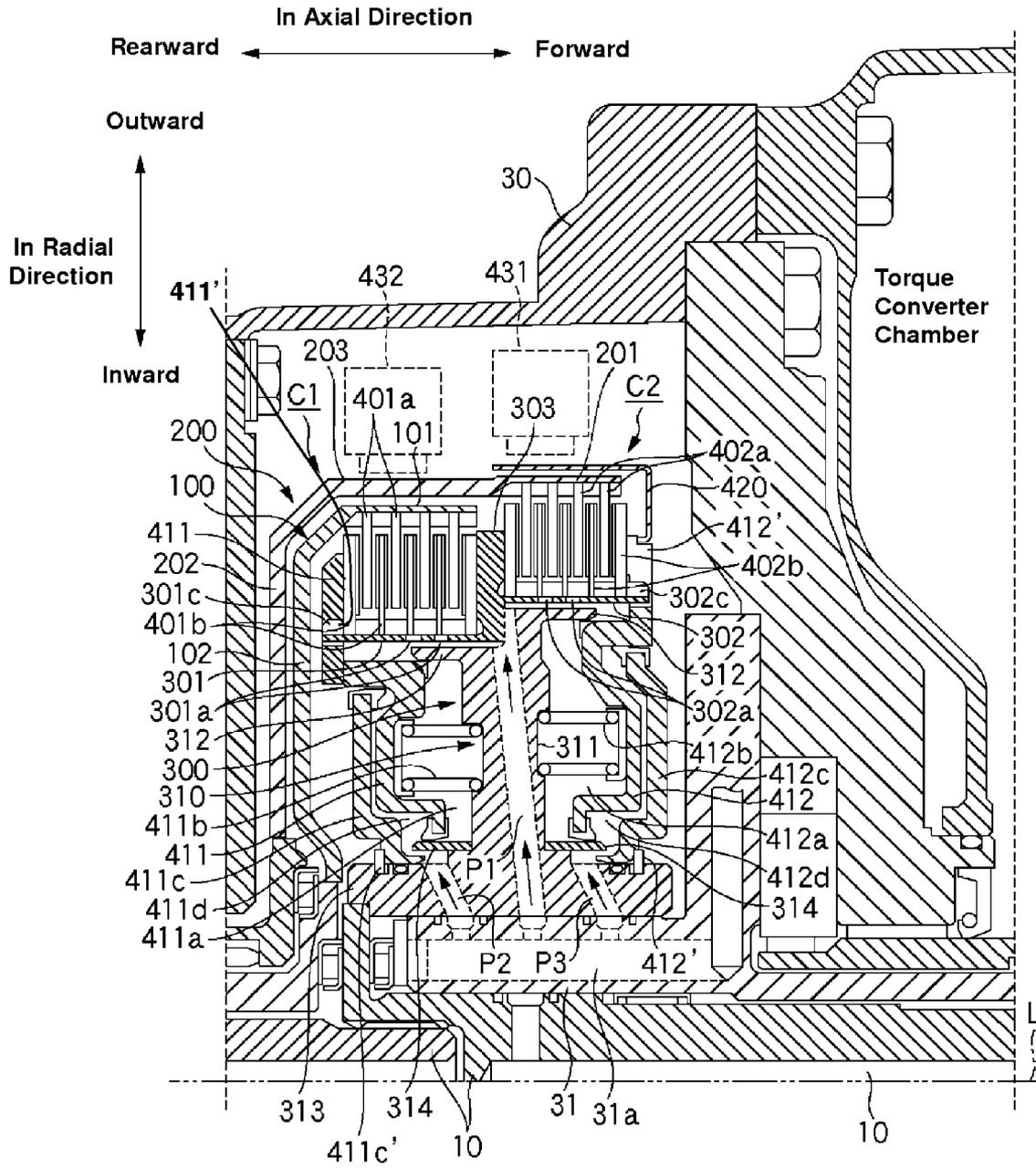
10 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

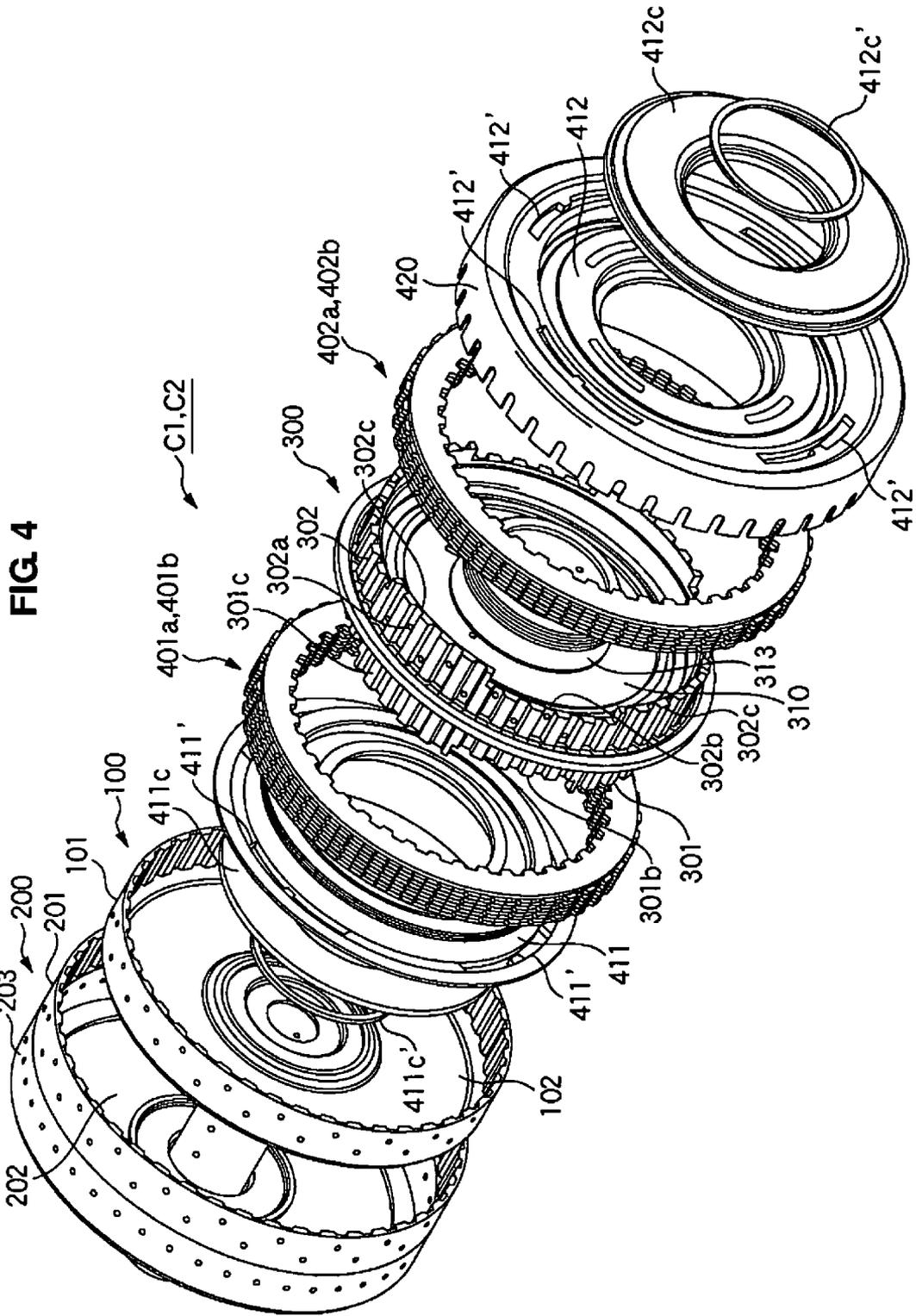




	Clutch			Brake	
	C1	C2	C3	B1	B2
1st		○			(○)
2nd		○		○	
3rd		○	○		
4th	○	○			
5th	○		○		
6th	○			○	
Reverse			○		○

FIG. 2





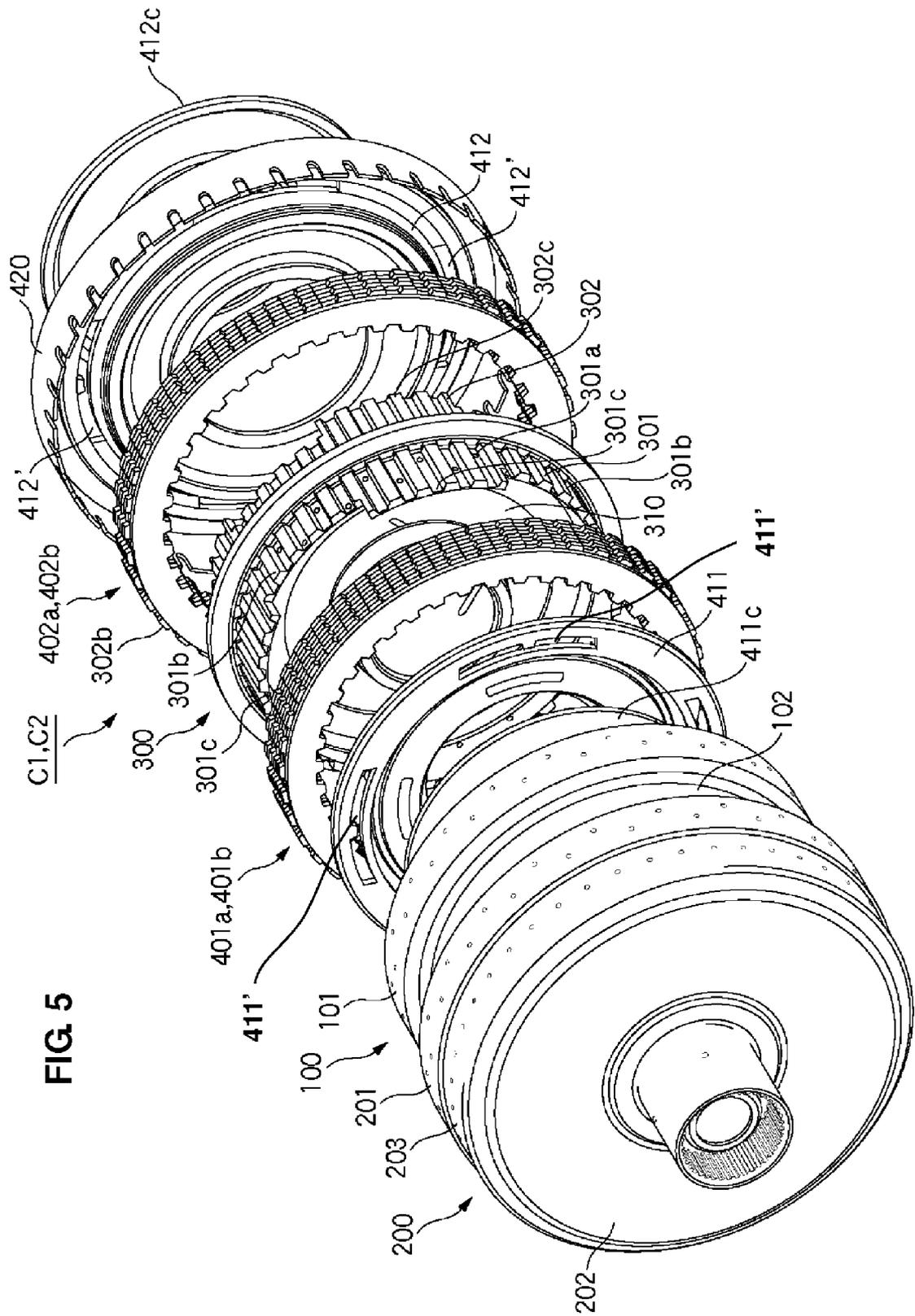


FIG. 5

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to an automatic transmission, and particularly relates to a structure of a multi-plate clutch.

Recently, the automatic transmission for a vehicle with a multi-speed shift, such as a six forward speeds or more, has become popular. Accordingly, the number of parts of a transmission gear mechanism comprised of planetary gears, brakes, clutches and the like has increased. U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0248684 A1, for example, discloses an automatic transmission with two sets of multi-plate clutches.

The increase of the number of parts causes a large size of the automatic transmission. Meanwhile, the compactness of the automatic transmission has been demanded from a vehicle layout standpoint. The above-described publication discloses the automatic transmission in which two sets of multi-plate clutches are provided side by side along its radial direction. In this case, while its axial-direction length (size) of the automatic transmission can be properly shortened, it may be difficult to make its radial-direction size compact.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an automatic transmission with two sets of multi-plate clutches that can make its size properly compact.

According to the present invention, there is provided an automatic transmission, comprising an input shaft, a transmission gear mechanism, and first and second multi-plate clutches operative to connect or disconnect the input shaft with first and second rotational elements respectively that form the transmission gear mechanism, wherein each of the first and second multi-plate clutches comprises a clutch outer cylinder portion that is provided to be coaxial with the input shaft and connected with the first rotational element or the second rotational element, a clutch inner cylinder portion that is provided to be coaxial with the input shaft, plural clutch plates that are provided between the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion so as to slide in an axial direction of the input shaft within the clutch outer cylinder portion or the clutch inner cylinder portion, and a clutch piston that is provided so as to slide in the axial direction of the input shaft and press the clutch plates for connecting the clutch outer cylinder portion with the clutch inner cylinder portion, wherein the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches are provided in the axial direction of the input shaft, and there is provided a support wall portion that is connected with the input shaft and supports the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches.

According to the above-described structure, since the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches are provided in the axial direction of the input shaft, the radial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact. Also, since the respective clutch inner cylinder portions of the first and second multi-plate clutches are supported by the common support wall portion, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact as well. Thus, the size of the automatic transmission equipped with the two sets of multi-plate clutches according to the present invention can be made properly compact.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at a one side of the support wall portion is provided either one of the clutch pistons, and at the other side of the support wall portion is the other of the clutch pistons, the clutch pistons being provided such that connecting directions thereof are opposite to each other. Thereby, the compactness of the clutch pistons can be attained, thereby making the automatic transmission compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided respective hydraulic chambers of the clutch pistons at both sides of the support wall portion. Thereby, the support wall portion can be also used as a partitioning wall to form the hydraulic chambers, thereby making the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a retaining portion that is supported at the support wall portion and provided between the plural clutch plates of the first multi-plate clutch and the plural clutch plates of the second multi-plate clutch, the retaining portion being operative to restrict movements of the respective plural clutch plates by pressing of the respective clutch pistons. Thereby, since the retaining portion can be common to the first multi-plate clutches and the second multi-plate clutches, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the clutch inner cylinder portion includes a cutout portion and a non-cutout portion at one end thereof, the cutout portion and the non-cutout portion being formed at plural portions of a periphery of the one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion, the cutout portion being formed in a cutout shape so as to extend in the axial direction of the input shaft, the clutch piston includes a passing portion through which the non-cutout portion passes, and the one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion and the clutch piston are disposed so as to overlap with each other. Thereby, since the one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion and the clutch piston are disposed so as to overlap with each other, ensuring the layout space for the clutch plates of the clutch inner cylinder portion, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston into which a hydraulic fluid of the clutch piston is supplied. Thereby, since the hydraulic chamber is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston. Thereby, since the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission can be made compact further.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a boss portion which is connected to a transmission case of the automatic transmission and into which the input shaft is inserted, the support wall portion is provided on the boss portion so as to rotate and includes a piston support portion that supports the clutch piston so that the clutch piston can slide. Thereby, since the support wall portion is used as the support member for the clutch piston, the clutch piston can be disposed compactly.

Other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description which refers to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a skeleton diagram of an automatic transmission A and a differential gear B of an embodiment according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a chart showing a connection state of clutches and brakes of the automatic transmission A.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a portion of the automatic transmission A around multi-plate clutches C1 and C2.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the multi-plate clutches C1 and C2.

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the multi-plate clutches C1 and C2.

FIGS. 6A-6C are explanatory diagrams of fluid passages formed at a support wall portion 310.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, a preferred embodiment of an automatic transmission according to the present invention will be described referring to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a skeleton diagram of an automatic transmission A and a differential gear B of an embodiment according to the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a chart showing a connection state of clutches and brakes of the automatic transmission A (○ indicates a connection state).

The automatic transmission A comprises a torque converter 1, an input shaft 10 to which an output of the torque converter 1 is conveyed, a transmission gear mechanism 20, multi-plate clutches C1-C3, brakes B1, B2, and a transmission case 30. Hereinafter, an axial direction or a radial direction of the input shaft 10 will be simply referred to as an "axial direction" or "radial direction." Further, "forward" or "rearward" of this axial direction and "outward" or "inward" of this radial direction will mean as indicated in FIG. 1.

The transmission gear mechanism 20 comprises three sets of planetary gears 21-23 that are provided to be coaxial with the input shaft 10 respectively. The planetary gears 21, 22, which are a single-pinion type of planetary gear, comprise respectively sun gears 21a, 22a, ring gears 21b, 22b, plural pinion gears 21c, 22c that engage with the sun gears 21a, 22a and the ring gears 21b, 22b, and carriers 21d, 22d that hold the plural pinion gears 21c, 22c. The sun gears 21a, 22a, ring gears 21b, 22b and carriers 21d, 22d are rotational elements that are provided to be coaxial with the input shaft so as to rotate.

The planetary gears 23, which is a double-pinion type of planetary gear, comprises a sun gear 23b, a ring gear 23b, plural pinion gears 23c, 23c' that are provided between the sun gear 23a and the ring gear 23b, and a carrier 23d that holds the plural pinion gears 23c, 23c'.

The multi-plate clutch C1 is operative to connect or disconnect the input shaft 10 with the carrier 22d of the planetary gear 22. The multi-plate clutch C2 is operative to connect or disconnect the input shaft 10 with the sun gear 21a of the planetary gear 21 and the sun gear 22a of the planetary gear 22. The clutch C3 is operative to connect or disconnect the ring gear 22b of the planetary gear 22 and the ring gear 23b of the planetary gear 23.

The brake B1 is operative to connect or disconnect the transmission case 30 with the ring gear 22b of the planetary

gear 22. The brake B2 is operative to connect or disconnect the transmission case 30 with the ring gear 21b of the planetary gear 21.

The carrier 21d of the planetary gear 21 is connected to an output gear 40, so the output gear 40 is rotated by the carrier 21d. The output gear 40 is provided so as to rotate around an axis that is coaxial with the input shaft 10 and engage with a gear 41a of a secondary shaft 41, so a rotational force of the output gear 40 is conveyed to the secondary shaft 41. A gear 41b of the secondary shaft 41 engages with a gear of the differential gear B, so a rotational force of the secondary shaft 41 is conveyed to the differential gear B.

The sun gear 21a of the planetary gear 21 is connected with the sun gear 22a of the planetary gear 22. The ring gear 21b of the planetary gear 21 is connected with the carrier 22d of the planetary gear 22. These members 21b, 22d are connected with the transmission case 30 via a one-way clutch 50. The one-way clutch 50 allows a rotation of these members 21b, 22d in a one direction, but prevents the rotation of these members 21b, 22d in the opposite direction. The carrier 23d of the planetary gear 23 is connected with the transmission case 30 so as to be fixed to the transmission case 30. The sun gear 23a is connected with the input shaft 10 so as to rotate together with the input shaft 10.

The above-described automatic transmission A attains six forward speeds (1st-6th) and a single rearward speed by properly selecting the connection state of the multi-plate clutches C1-C3, brakes B1, B2 as shown in FIG. 2. For example, in case of the 2nd speed, the multi-plate clutch C2 and the brake B1 are selected to the connection state, and the multi-plate clutches C1, C3 and the brake B2 are selected to the release (disconnection) state.

In case of the 1st speed, the multi-plate clutch C2 is selected to the connection state and the multi-plate clutches C1, C3 and the brakes B1, B2 are selected to the release state in a normal drive mode. When an engine braking is needed (in a manual mode or the like), however, the multi-plate clutch C2 and the brake B2 are selected to the connection state. In this case, the one-way clutch 50 does not function, so the engine brake works more properly at the vehicle deceleration state than that in the normal drive mode.

Next, the structure of the multi-plate clutches C1, C2 will be described referring to FIGS. 3-6A, 6B, 6C. FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a portion of the automatic transmission A around the multi-plate clutches C1 and C2 (a sectional view of its half part above an axial line L of the input shaft 10). FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the multi-plate clutches C1 and C2, when viewed from the front, and FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the multi-plate clutches C1 and C2, when viewed from the rear.

The multi-plate clutches C1 and C2 are accommodated in the transmission case 30. The transmission case 30 has a boss portion 31 at the center, which is integrated therewith and extends in the axial direction. The input shaft 10 is inserted into the boss portion 31. An oil (fluid) passage 10a is formed at the input shaft 10 to supply lubricating oil to a sliding face between the boss portion 31 and the input shaft 10. Herein, the input shaft 10 has a split structure in which its front portion and its rear portion are coupled to each other via a spline structure.

The multi-plate clutches C1 and C2 comprise clutch drums 100, 200, respectively. The clutch drums 100, 200 include axial-direction extending splines at respective inner peripheral faces. The drums 100, 200 comprise clutch outer cylinder portions 101, 201 that are formed to be coaxial with the input shaft 10, and side wall portions 102, 202 that extend in the radial direction from the inside, respectively. Both the clutch

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outer cylinder portions **101**, **201** are disposed side by side without overlapping each other in the axial direction.

The clutch drum **200** further comprises an extending outer cylinder portion **203** that is disposed between the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** and the side wall portion **202** and formed to be coaxial with the input shaft **10**. The clutch drum **100** is disposed inside the clutch drum **200**.

The side wall portion **102** is connected with the carrier **22d** of the rotational element of the transmission gear mechanism **20** that has been described referring to FIG. 1. The side wall portion **202** is connected with the sun gears **21a**, **22a** of the rotational elements of the transmission gear mechanism **20** that has been described referring to FIG. 1.

The multi-plate clutches **C1**, **C2** comprise a clutch hub **300** that is common thereto. The clutch hub **300** includes axial-direction extending splines at an outer peripheral face. The hub **300** comprises clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** that are formed to be coaxial with the input shaft **10**.

Both the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** are disposed side by side without overlapping each other in the axial direction. The clutch inner cylinder portion **301** is disposed inside the clutch outer cylinder portion **101** so as to face it, which forms the multi-plate clutch **C1**. The clutch inner cylinder portion **302** is disposed inside the clutch outer cylinder portion **301** so as to face it, which forms the multi-plate clutch **C2**.

Thus, according to the present embodiment, the clutch outer cylinder portions **101**, **201** and the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** are provided in the axial direction of the input shaft **10**. Thereby, the radial-direction size of the automatic transmission **A** can be made compact.

Between the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** is provided a retaining portion **303** that is formed integrally with these. The clutch hub **300** is connected with the input shaft **10** and includes a support wall portion **310** to support the both clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** and the retaining portion **303**.

Thus, according to the present embodiment, the both clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** of the multi-plate clutches **C1**, **C2** are supported by the common support wall portion **310**, and thereby the clutch hub **300** can be common to the both clutches **C1**, **C2**. Accordingly, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission **A** can be made more compact than that of a transmission in which these clutches have different hubs, respectively.

The clutch inner cylinder portion **301** projects from the support wall portion **310** rearward in the axial direction. The clutch inner cylinder portion **302** projects from the support wall portion **310** forward in the axial direction. The support wall portion **310** comprises a body portion **311** that extends in the radial direction, projecting portions **312** that project forward and rearward respectively in the axial direction at an outer end of the body portion **311**, and a sleeve portion **313** that extend forward and rearward respectively in the axial direction at an inner end of the body portion **311**.

The boss portion **31** is inserted into the sleeve portion **313**, and the support wall portion **310** (a whole part of the clutch hub **300**) is provided so as to rotate on the boss portion **31**. The support wall portion **310** is connected to the input shaft **10** by fixing a rearward side end portion of the sleeve portion **313** to the input shaft **10**.

A slit is formed between the projecting portion **312** and the inner peripheral faces of the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302**. Lubricating oil that flow in an oil passage **P1** formed at the support wall portion **310** is supplied into this slit as cooling oil. The cooling oil is supplied to the oil passage **P1** from a valve body, not illustrated, via one of plural oil pas-

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sages **31a** that are formed in a circumferential direction in the boss portion **31**. The cooling oil in the slit is supplied outside the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302** via holes **301a**, **302a** that are respectively formed at the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302**.

Herein, the above-described clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302**, retaining portion **303**, and support wall portion **310** may be formed integrally as a single member.

Between the clutch outer cylinder portion **101** and the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** are disposed plural clutch plates **401a**, **401b** one after the other in the axial direction. Between the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** and the clutch inner cylinder portion **302** are disposed plural clutch plates **402a**, **402b** one after the other in the axial direction. The retaining portion **303** is provided between the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** and the clutch plates **402a**, **402b**.

The clutch plates **401a**, **401b**, **402a**, **402b** are formed in a circular shape, and a friction member is provided at a one side face or both side faces of the clutch plates **401b**, **402b**.

The clutch plates **401a**, **402a** have splines at the outer peripheral edges, respectively. The clutch plate **401a** engages with the splines of the clutch outer cylinder portion **101** so that the clutch outer cylinder portion **101** can slide in the axial direction. The clutch plate **402a** engages with the splines of the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** so that the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** can slide in the axial direction.

The clutch plates **401b**, **402b** have splines at the inner peripheral edges, respectively. The clutch plate **401b** engages with the splines of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** so that the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** can slide in the axial direction. The clutch plate **402b** engages with the splines of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** so that the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** can slide in the axial direction.

The multi-plate clutch **C1** comprises a clutch piston **411** disposed on the rearward side of the support wall portion **310**, and the multi-plate clutch **C2** comprises a clutch piston **412** disposed on the forward side of the support wall portion **310**. Thus, the clutch pistons **411**, **412** are provided at both sides of the support wall portion **310** in the axial direction, respectively. Accordingly, the compactness of the clutch pistons **411**, **412** can be properly attained compared to a case where these pistons are provided on one side, thereby making the automatic transmission **A** compact further.

The clutch pistons **411**, **412** are provided to be movable in the axial direction with their slide contacts with an inner peripheral surface of the projecting portions **312** of the support wall portion **310** and an outer peripheral surface of portions **314** that are provided inside the body portion **311** of the support wall portion **310** so as to extend forward and rearward in the axial direction. That is, these portions **312**, **314** of the support wall portion **310** function as a piston support portion to support the clutch pistons **411**, **412** so that these clutch pistons can slide.

Thereby, since the support wall portion **310** is used as the support member, especially a common support member, for the clutch pistons **411**, **412**, the clutch pistons **411**, **412** can be disposed compactly.

Between the body portion **311** of the support wall portion **310** and the clutch piston **411** is formed a centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **411a**, and a return spring **411b** is provided in it. The centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **411a** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, and the side portion of the body portion **311** functions as a partitioning wall to form the hydraulic chamber **411a** and also as a wall member to receive a reaction force of the return spring **411b**. Since the centrifugal hydraulic chamber **411a** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, it can be accom-

modated within the clutch inner cylinder portion **301c** in the axial direction. Thus, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further.

As shown in FIG. 6A, an oil passage **P4** is provided at a location of the support wall portion **310** which is different from a location of the oil passage **P1**. Operating oil (fluid) is supplied from the valve body, not illustrated, to the oil passage **P4** via one of the plural oil passages **31a** that are formed at the boss portion **31** in the peripheral direction. Then, the operating oil to cancel an oil pressure increased with an centrifugal force that is caused by the rotation of the clutch hub **300** is supplied into the hydraulic chamber **411a** from the oil passage **P4**.

Behind the clutch piston **411** is provided a rings-shaped hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **411c**. The hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **411c** is fixed to the outer peripheral surface of the sleeve portion **313** of the support wall portion **310** at its inner end portion via a fixing ring **411c'**. A hydraulic chamber **411d** is formed between the clutch piston **411** and the hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **411c**. The hydraulic chamber **411d** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, and the operating oil is supplied via an oil passage **P2** formed at the support wall portion **310**. Since the hydraulic chamber **411d** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **301c** in the axial direction. Thus, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further.

The operating oil is supplied from the valve body, not illustrated, to the oil passage **P2** via one of the plural oil passages **31a** that are formed at the boss portion **31** in the peripheral direction.

The clutch piston **411** is moved forward in the axial direction by the operating oil supplied to the hydraulic chamber **411d**, and it presses the rearmost clutch plate **401b** forward. Herein, while the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** are moved forward by the pressing of the clutch piston **411**, their movements are restricted by the retaining portion **303**. Thereby, they are held by the clutch piston **411** and the retaining portion **303**, so the clutch outer cylinder portion **101** and the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** are interconnected. That is, the input shaft **10** and the clutch drum **100** are made in the connection state. A frictional heat generated by the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** is cooled by cooling oil supplied from the hole **301a**.

The clutch inner cylinder portion **301** includes a cutout portion **301b** and a non-cutout portion **301c** at its rearward end. The cutout portion **301b** is formed at plural portions of the periphery of the rearward end of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**. Thus, the width of clutch inner cylinder portion **301** in the axial direction is relatively short at a portion where the cutout portion **301b** is formed, and it is relatively long at a portion where the non-cutout portion **301c** is formed.

Meanwhile, the clutch piston **411** includes a cutout-shaped passing portion **411'** through which the non-cutout portion **301c** passes at plural portions of the periphery of its outer end portion to press the clutch plate **401b**. Thus, the rearward end of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** and a portion of the clutch piston **411** are disposed so as to overlap with each other.

According to the present embodiment, since the rearward end of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301** and the clutch piston **411** are disposed so as to overlap with each other, ensuring the layout space for the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** of the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further.

Between the forward side portion of the body portion **311** of the support wall portion **310** and the clutch piston **412** is

formed a centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a**, and a return spring **412b** is provided in it. The centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, and like the case of the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **411a**, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further.

The side portion of the body portion **311** functions as a partitioning wall to form the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a** and also as a wall member to receive a reaction force of the return spring **412b**. That is, in the present embodiment, the support wall portion **310** is used commonly as the partitioning wall to form the centrifugal hydraulic chambers **411a**, **412a** and also as the wall member to receive the reaction force of the return springs **412b**, **412b**. Herein, the operating oil is supplied to the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a** via the oil passage **P4** described referring to FIG. 6A.

According to the present embodiment, since the support wall portion **310** is used commonly as the partitioning wall to form the respective hydraulic chambers (the centrifugal hydraulic chambers **411a**, **412a**) and also as the wall member to receive the reaction force of the two return springs **412b**, **412b**, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further compared to a case where the wall members are provided separately.

Behind the clutch piston **412** is provided a ring-shaped hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **412c**. The hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **412c** is fixed to the outer peripheral surface of the sleeve portion **313** of the support wall portion **310** at its inner end portion via a fixing ring **412c'**. A hydraulic chamber **412d** is formed between the clutch piston **412** and the hydraulic-chamber partitioning wall **412c**. The hydraulic chamber **412d** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **302**, and the operating oil is supplied to the hydraulic chamber **412d**. Since the hydraulic chamber **412d** is provided inside the clutch inner cylinder portion **302**, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further, like the case of the hydraulic chamber **411d**.

To the hydraulic chamber **412d** is supplied the operating oil via an oil passage **P3** that is formed at the support wall portion **310**. The operating oil is supplied from the valve body, not illustrated, to the oil passage **P3** via one of the plural oil passages **31a** at the boss portion **31** in the peripheral direction.

The clutch piston **412** is moved rearward in the axial direction by the operating oil supplied to the hydraulic chamber **412d**, and it presses the rearmost clutch plate **402b** rearward. Namely, the connection directions of the clutch piston **411** and the clutch piston **412** are opposite to each other.

Herein, while the clutch plates **402a**, **402b** are moved rearward by the pressing of the clutch piston **412**, their movements are restricted by the retaining portion **303**. Thereby, they are held by the clutch piston **412** and the retaining portion **303**, so the clutch outer cylinder portion **201** and the clutch inner cylinder portion **302** are interconnected. That is, the input shaft **10** and the clutch drum **200** are made in the connection state. A frictional heat generated by the clutch plates **402a**, **402b** is cooled by cooling oil supplied from the hole **302a**.

According to the present embodiment, since the multi-plate clutches **C1**, **C2** use the retaining portion **303** commonly, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further compared to the case where the clutches **C1**, **C2** have their retaining portions respectively.

Like the clutch inner cylinder portion **301**, the clutch inner cylinder portion **302** includes a cutout portion **302b** and a non-cutout portion **302c** at its forward end. Thus, the width of clutch inner cylinder portion **302** in the axial direction is

relatively short at a portion where the cutout portion **302b** is formed, and it is relatively long at a portion where the non-cutout portion **302c** is formed.

Meanwhile, like the clutch piston **411**, the clutch piston **412** includes a cutout-shaped passing portion **412'** through which the non-cutout portion **302c** passes at plural portions of the periphery of its outer end portion to press the clutch plate **402b**. Thus, the forward end of the clutch inner cylinder portion **302** and a portion of the clutch piston **412** are disposed so as to overlap with each other.

According to the present embodiment, since the rearward end of the clutch inner cylinder portion **302** and the clutch piston **412** are disposed so as to overlap with each other, ensuring the layout space for the clutch plates **402a**, **402b** of the clutch inner cylinder portion **302**, the axial-direction size of the automatic transmission A can be made compact further.

To an outer end of the clutch piston **412** is coupled a detected member **420**. The detected member **420** is provided so that its cylindrical portion extends rearward in the axial direction to cover the clutch outer cylinder portion **201**. A rotational speed of the member **420** is detected by a rotational speed detecting sensor **431** (a magnetic sensor, for example) that is disposed in the transmission case **30**. The clutch hub **300** rotates together with the input shaft **10** in the present embodiment, so the rotational speed of the detected member **420** is equivalent to the rotational speed of the input shaft **10**. The cylindrical portion of the detected member **420** extends rearward in the axial direction as described above, so that the detected member **420** can be accommodated within an axial-direction disposition space of the multi-plate clutches C1, C2.

A rotational speed detecting sensor **432** (a magnetic sensor, for example) is also disposed in the transmission case **30**. The sensor **432** detects a rotational speed of the clutch drum **200**. Detection results of these sensors **431**, **432** are used for the control of the automatic transmission A.

Next, other oil passages formed at the support wall portion **310** will be described referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B. FIG. 6B shows an example that oil passages P5 to P8 are provided at the support wall portion **310**. The oil passage P7 is connected to the oil passage P5, and these passages are oil passages to drain the operating oil from the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a**. Herein, when the operating oil is supplied into the hydraulic chamber **412d** and moves the clutch piston **412** in the connection direction, namely when the multi-plate clutch C2 is connected, the volume of the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a** is reduced, thereby increasing the amount of the oil drained to the oil passage P7.

The operating oil drained to the oil passage P7 is used as the cooling oil for the clutch plates **402a**, **402b**, and the oil passage P6 is formed to increase the amount of the cooling oil. The oil passage P6 is connected to the oil passage P7, and part of the operating oil drained to the oil passage P7 is supplied, as the cooling oil, to the clutch plates **402a**, **402b** through the oil passage P6 and the hole **302a**.

Herein, it may be difficult (not realistic) to form the oil passages P6, P7 with a drill processing by aligning both front ends of those drill holes. Accordingly, in the present embodiment, front end portions of the oil passages P6, P7 are disposed so as to correspond to the oil passage P5. Thereby, both the oil passages P6, P7 may be surely connected to each other via the oil passage P5 even if the drill processing is not so accurate.

Further, the oil passage P8 is formed to branch from the oil passage P6. Thus, part of the operating oil supplied to the oil passage P6 is supplied, as the cooling oil, to the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** through the oil passage P8 and the hole **301a**.

As shown in the connection state chart of FIG. 2, the multi-plate clutch C1 is in the connection state with higher speeds compared to the multi-plate clutch C2. Accordingly, the clutch C1 generates the friction heat more, and therefore the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** of the clutch C1 need to be cooled more. For this reason, the oil passage P8 is formed to branch from the oil passage P6, thereby supplying more cooling oil to the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** of the multi-plate clutch C1.

Further, according to the present embodiment, as shown in the connection state chart of FIG. 2, both the multi-plate clutches C1, C2 are in the connection state at the 4th speed, while the multi-plate clutch C1 is in the release state at the 3rd speed. Generally, it is preferable that the cooling of the clutch plate be conducted not only in the connection state but in the release (partial release) state. According to the present embodiment, when the shift change is conducted from the 4th speed to the 3rd speed, the operating oil from the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **412a** is supplied as the cooling oil to the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** of the multi-plate clutch C1 via a path flowing down the oil passage P7, the oil passage P8, and the hole **301a**. Thereby, the cooling of the release-state multi-plate clutch C1 can be improved.

FIG. 6C shows an example that oil passages P5, P9 and P10 are provided at the support wall portion **310**. The oil passage P9 is connected to the oil passage P5, and these passages are oil passages to drain the operating oil from the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **411a**. The oil passage P10 is, like the above-described oil passage P6, the passage to supply the operating oil of the centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber **411a** to the clutch plates **401a**, **401b** as the cooling oil when the multi-plate clutch C1 is in the connection state.

In the example of FIG. 6C, the oil passage P10 has no branch passage, so there is no oil passage (an oil passage to supply the cooling oil to the multi-plate clutch C2) that corresponds to the oil passage P8 of FIG. 6B. This is because the multi-plate clutch C2 is in the connection state with lower speeds compared to the clutch C1. Accordingly, less friction heat is generated, so the necessity of cooling is lower. However, an oil passage corresponding to the oil passage P8 may be provided at needs.

According to the present embodiment described above, since the support wall portion **310** supports the clutch inner cylinder portions **301**, **302**, it can be utilized as the portion at which the oil passages for the cooling of the clutch plates are formed. Also, since the hydraulic chambers (the centrifugal balance hydraulic chambers **411a**, **412d**) are provided at the both sides of the body portion **311** of the support wall portion **310**, the operating oil of these hydraulic chambers can be utilized via the oil passages formed at the support wall portion **310** as the cooling oil for the clutch plates.

The present invention should not be limited to the above-described embodiment, but any other modifications and improvements may be applied within the scope of a spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An automatic transmission, comprising:
an input shaft;

a transmission gear mechanism; and

first and second multi-plate clutches operative to connect or disconnect the input shaft with first and second rotational elements respectively that form the transmission gear mechanism,

wherein each of the first and second multi-plate clutches comprises a clutch outer cylinder portion that is provided to be coaxial with the input shaft and connected with the first rotational element or the second rotational element, a clutch inner cylinder portion that is provided

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to be coaxial with the input shaft, plural clutch plates that are provided between the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion so as to slide in an axial direction of the input shaft within the clutch outer cylinder portion or the clutch inner cylinder portion, and a clutch piston that is provided so as to slide in the axial direction of the input shaft and press the clutch plates for connecting the clutch outer cylinder portion with the clutch inner cylinder portion,

wherein the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of said first and second multi-plate clutches are provided in the axial direction of the input shaft, and there is provided a support wall portion that is connected with the input shaft and supports the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches,

wherein at a one side of said support wall portion is provided either one of said clutch pistons, and at the other side of the support wall portion is the other of the clutch pistons, the clutch pistons being provided such that connecting directions thereof are opposite to each other,

wherein there is provided a retaining portion that is supported at said support wall portion and provided between the plural clutch plates of the first multi-plate clutch and the plural clutch plates of the second multi-plate clutch, the retaining portion being operative to restrict movements of the respective plural clutch plates by pressing of the respective clutch pistons, and

wherein said clutch inner cylinder portion includes a cutout portion and a non-cutout portion at one end thereof, the cutout portion and the non-cutout portion being formed at plural portions of a periphery of the one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion, the cutout portion being formed in a cutout shape so as to extend in the axial direction of the input shaft, said clutch piston includes a passing portion through which said non-cutout portion passes, and said one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion and the clutch piston are disposed so as to overlap with each other.

2. The automatic transmission of claim 1, wherein there are provided respective hydraulic chambers of the clutch pistons at both sides of said support wall portion.

3. The automatic transmission of claim 2, wherein there is provided a boss portion which is connected to a transmission case of the automatic transmission and into which the input shaft is inserted, said support wall portion is provided on the boss portion so as to rotate and includes a piston support portion that supports the clutch piston so that the clutch piston can slide.

4. The automatic transmission of claim 3, wherein inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston into which a hydraulic fluid of the clutch piston is supplied.

5. The automatic transmission of claim 3, wherein inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston.

6. An automatic transmission, comprising:
an input shaft;
a transmission gear mechanism; and

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first and second multi-plate clutches operative to connect or disconnect the input shaft with first and second rotational elements respectively that form the transmission gear mechanism,

wherein each of the first and second multi-plate clutches comprises a clutch outer cylinder portion that is provided to be coaxial with the input shaft and connected with the first rotational element or the second rotational element, a clutch inner cylinder portion that is provided to be coaxial with the input shaft, plural clutch plates that are provided between the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion so as to slide in an axial direction of the input shaft within the clutch outer cylinder portion or the clutch inner cylinder portion, and a clutch piston that is provided so as to slide in the axial direction of the input shaft and press the clutch plates for connecting the clutch outer cylinder portion with the clutch inner cylinder portion,

wherein the clutch outer cylinder portion and the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of said first and second multi-plate clutches are provided in the axial direction of the input shaft, and there is provided a support wall portion that is connected with the input shaft and supports the clutch inner cylinder portion of each of the first and second multi-plate clutches,

wherein at a one side of said support wall portion is provided either one of said clutch pistons, and at the other side of the support wall portion is the other of the clutch pistons, the clutch pistons being provided such that connecting directions thereof are opposite to each other, and

wherein said clutch inner cylinder portion includes a cutout portion and a non-cutout portion at one end thereof, the cutout portion and the non-cutout portion being formed at plural portions of a periphery of the one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion, the cutout portion being formed in a cutout shape so as to extend in the axial direction of the input shaft, said clutch piston includes a passing portion through which said non-cutout portion passes, and said one end of the clutch inner cylinder portion and the clutch piston are disposed so as to overlap with each other.

7. The automatic transmission of claim 6, wherein there are provided respective hydraulic chambers of the clutch pistons at both sides of said support wall portion.

8. The automatic transmission of claim 7, wherein there is provided a boss portion which is connected to a transmission case of the automatic transmission and into which the input shaft is inserted, said support wall portion is provided on the boss portion so as to rotate and includes a piston support portion that supports the clutch piston so that the clutch piston can slide.

9. The automatic transmission of claim 8, wherein inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston into which a hydraulic fluid of the clutch piston is supplied.

10. The automatic transmission of claim 8, wherein inside the clutch inner cylinder portion is provided a centrifugal balance hydraulic chamber of the clutch piston.

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